

## The Evening Herald.

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### AN OTHER-FELLOW GOVERNMENT.

As usual the mayor seeks to shift the responsibility for open saloons on Sunday in Albuquerque. The mayor says he hasn't any authority and that the council should pass an ordinance. Thus we have another shining example of the things that has been going on ever since Mayor Boatright had the backing of powerful county political influences, presented us with our present city government. Time after time matters have come up which require firm, vigorous aggressive executive action; and almost every instance the wall has gone up that the "other fellow" wouldn't play.

Albuquerque grows weary of this kind of administration, or lack of administration.

Saloons have been closed and closed tight on Sunday in this city before. The fact is that the majority of the owners of saloons in this city are law-abiding men. They are willing to obey the law and in the past when ordered to close they have closed on Sunday, except for a few exceptions on side streets, in which protecting influences in the county government have been alleged to permit to continue business without interruption. This has been an injustice to saloon owners who want to close on Sunday. And Mayor Boatright is correct in his statement that it is unjust to men who pay a \$2,000 saloon license to force them to close one day in the week while their outlying fellow dispensers, who come under the county's rule and pay but \$500 license, are permitted to run wide open.

One wrong, however, does not make a right. Mayor Boatright has under his direction as efficient a police department as there is in this country. If he instructs that department to close saloons in this city on Sunday the police will find a way to close them. Blaming a weak-kneed policy of slack administration on the council will not relieve the mayor of responsibility.

Shifting the blame to the other fellow never accomplished much for the shifter.

### SEEKING EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT.

THAT Albuquerque citizens generally are more than dissatisfied with the present form of government in this municipality and particularly with the conditions of administration which have obtained for the past two years has been evident for some time. Just how strong this dissatisfaction has become has been made evident by the response to the Herald's suggestion for discussion of the practicability of the commission form of government here, a form made possible by existing New Mexico law. A strong letter from a prominent taxpayer appears in an adjoining column today and others will be presented from time to time.

Another correspondent calls attention to a recent report on the success of the city manager plan, summarized in the following:

Dissatisfaction with local municipal governments in many cities and towns of the United States has led to a boom for the city manager plan, under which cities are run like any other business, with the broke hard on expenditures, and the assurance of full value for money spent, together with the highest efficiency of the city's employees. The new year brings several more cities under the plan, and in 1917 it is expected that a goodly group of municipalities will seek relief in the new order of city government, either in full measure or in modified form.

This month the cities of Newburg, N. Y.; Sandusky, O.; and Niagara Falls, N. Y., have been placed under city managers, and this addition brings the number of cities trying out this method of government up to 24. Nearly every newspaper reader has read of the remarkable results achieved at Dayton, O., which has had the system in efficient operation for two years. Much has been written concerning the savings in that instance, and Dayton is still the largest city to try it out. Pittsburgh and Detroit are seriously discussing the advisability of trying it out in their city governments, while other large cities

to Luxor and Assuan in Upper Egypt, have active organizations looking to the same end.

The commission manager plan is a radical departure from our popular form of city government. It is based on efficiency and responsibility to the people, not on the political fortunes of leaders or cliques. Deadwood, waste, graft and temptation to sordid debt onto the municipality are all eliminated. In consequence the taxes are kept to the lowest possible level, and the public expenditures purchase the best that money can buy in the open market. Such is the theory under which the new form of city government was worked out, and the reports from the cities which have already adopted the plan testify to the success of the city manager government, in cases where the plan has been put into effect without strings or hitch.

Practically all of our political abuses, civic, state or national, have their origin in the political management of cities. It is contended by the advocates of the city manager plan that the cleaning up of our cities, the taking of their management out of politics, will do more to purge the politics of the state and nation than any other one thing that could possibly be attempted. The experience of the big cities of the country is a story of extravagance, waste, graft and manipulation of contracts. The taxpayers have paid the bills, or are bonded to meet in future years the burden of debt that has been piling up. Now and then reformers have arisen to protest, and all honest citizens have become dissatisfied. Tax dodging has become popular in self-protection, for no man relishes the furnishing of money for waste and oiling of political machines in city halls.

The commission manager plan has been adopted by the following cities:

City	Population	Salary
Sumter, S. C.	5,109	\$1,500
Hickory, N. C.	3,708	2,000
Morgantown, N. C.	2,712	1,200
Dayton, O.	118,577	12,500
Springfield, O.	48,321	8,000
Phoenix, Ariz.	13,314	5,000
La Grande, Ore.	4,843	2,400
Amarillo, Tex.	9,947	2,400
Cadillac, Mich.	8,375	3,000
Manatee, Mich.	12,841	2,000
Montrose, Colo.	3,352	1,800
Taylor, Tex.	5,314	.....
Denton, Tex.	4,732	.....
Collinsville, Okla.	3,124	.....
Lakeland, Fla.	3,719	2,100
Big Rapids, Mich.	4,519	1,500
Jackson, Mich.	31,433	.....
Sherman, Tex.	12,412	.....
Bakersfield, Cal.	12,727	3,000
Tyler, Tex.	10,490	.....
Newburg, N. Y.	27,895	.....
Sandusky, O.	19,989	.....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	.....
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	.....
Ashtabula, O.	18,256	.....
Roswell, N. M.	7,542	1,800

### MODERN WARFARE IN EGYPT.

RAILROAD, telephone and telegraph make it a much more simple matter to marshal the elements of defense in the Land of the Pyramids than it was when Napoleon I. brought his soldiers there. The irrigation and railroad departments have been treated as the most important public services under the British administration of the country, and the railroad development has taken on an especial importance since the outbreak of the war. The railways of Egypt, now contributing manifold their investment toward the security of the British frontiers in the middle east, are described in the following bulletin issued today by the National Geographic society:

"Stretching from the Mediterranean sea across a great continent of burning sand, beyond the Nubian desert, into the heavy jungle of Central Africa, there lies one of the greatest steam routes in the east, by rail, by boat, and then by rail again. The building of this way first made it possible for England to bring the Sudan into a state of comparative order and safety, and consolidated one of the wildest reaches of land remaining at the beginning of the twentieth century. Around this steam route the prosperity of modern Egypt has been built up, while along it the methods and standards of civilization have encroached more and more upon the wild, hazardous, want-burdened freedom of the desert.

"Egypt's railways, with few and unimportant exceptions, are state undertakings. The Egyptian Delta Light railway is the largest of the private lines, with 625 miles of trackage. It, like the other privately-owned lines, operates in the rich agricultural delta of the Lower Nile. The main lines of the state system run from Alexandria, Port Said, Suez and Damietta to Cairo, thus linking up all the more important cities of the rich delta and both ends of the Suez canal with the Egyptian capital. These lines have branches throughout the region of the lower Nile, where is located the most productive of the world's cotton fields. From Cairo one line follows the western bank of the Nile southward to Nag Hammadi, where it crosses to the east bank and runs

to Luxor and Assuan in Upper Egypt, serving the irrigable and fertile core of the great sand waste.

"In the beginning of the English administration the Egyptian State railway was in a bad way. Its road-bed was out of repair; its equipment seriously deteriorated, and its locomotives and rolling stock were mostly out of date. Its income was not sufficient to keep it in the ways of progress. British army engineers were put in charge, and just before the present war the railroad had become one of the government's principal sources of revenue.

"There were at the war's outbreak 1,700 miles of trackage open to traffic in the State railway system. Port Said was connected with Cairo, a distance of 145 miles, on an express schedule of 4½ hours. From Alexandria to Cairo, a distance of 130 miles, the winter tourist was rushed through to Cairo in just three hours. The Egyptian system was linked up with the Sudan government railway, to Khartoum and beyond, by a steamer service between Assuan and Wadi Halfa.

"Thus the long British frontier, from the blue Mediterranean to the darkest wilds of interior Africa, was bound together with steel bands before the world's peace ended, and now these lines of rail form one of the highly important factors in the European struggle for the East."

### Let Business Principles Have a Chance At It.

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 26, 1916.

The same business principles apply in the management of a city's affairs as in a large manufacturing or mercantile establishment, or a corporation such as the Santa Fe railroad for instance.

No one thinks that the stockholders of any business enterprise would tolerate for a moment such expensive, careless and ludicrous methods as characterize the management of most of our cities.

We are so used to modern improvements and inventions for the benefit of mankind that we take them as a matter of course and yet we shy and balk at any suggestion that there are better ways of managing a city's affairs than the present one of corrupt politics.

Yes, let us try the commission form and we will soon find out the improvements that ought to be made in the law.

M. P. STAMM.

## TAX REVIEW TO BE ISSUED IN FEBRUARY FIRST

Publication of State Taxpayers' Association to Be Given to Public on Time, Assert Officials.

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 27.—Officers of the Taxpayers' Association of New Mexico announced today that the first issue of "The New Mexico Tax Review," the association's monthly magazine, or bulletin, will be distributed on February 1, right on time. The magazine, designed mainly as a regular medium for informing members of the association of the work being done by its officers, will also carry a regular allotment of space devoted to educational and informative matter relative to taxation and public finance and administration. It promises to be of considerably more than the usual interest found in a publication with a purpose. The magazine will be issued for profit, and will be sent free to members of the association, and to non-members who may wish it at the cost of the minimum membership dues in the association, which is \$1.50 a year for taxpayers paying \$200 or less annually in taxes.

The table of contents of the initial number, made public today by Director James gives a general idea of the character of the publication and the field it will cover, and includes:

A review of the 1915 tax levies, by Director A. E. James; also Mr. James' article on "School Costs in New Mexico," a brief summary of what was made public last week. In this issue, Mr. James begins a series of educational articles on taxation, planned to extend over a year or more, and to cover the theory, history and practice of taxation. The first article is under the title "Civilization and Taxation."

Other articles include the following: "Purposes of the New Mexico Taxpayers' Association and the New Mexico Review," by Herbert J. Hagerman, president of the Taxpayers' association.

"Work of the New Mexico State Tax Commission," by Herbert W. Clark, of Las Vegas.

"Taxation Problems Before New Mexico," by Governor William C. McDonald.

"Work of the National Tax Association," by T. S. Adams of Washington, D. C., its secretary.

"Public Indebtedness," by L. G. Powers, of Washington, D. C., the famous taxation statistician.

The initial number also will contain a complete list of members of the association and its plans as laid down for the coming year of work. The Taxpayers' association plans no campaign for subscriptions to the magazine. Members receive it free and others who wish it may obtain it by addressing the organization office, Box 101, Albuquerque, or by addressing Director A. E. James at Santa Fe.

## WILL C. BARNES TELLS OF STOCK GRAZING ON THE NATIONAL RANGE

Assistant Forester in Charge of Grazing Discusses Results of Experiments on the Forests.

### CO-OPERATION GREAT AIM OF SERVICE

Satisfaction Expressed With Results Attained by Joint Work of Officials and Cattlemen.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 27.—Will C. Barnes, assistant forester in charge of grazing, went into details upon the results of grazing experiments on the national forests in an exhaustive address made today to the convention of the American National Livestock association.

Mr. Barnes took up general grazing conditions, which he said were good; cooperation, which he said the service was making strenuous efforts to install everywhere; range rules for governing grazing in different sections of the forests; and the improvements in conditions noted by the forest officers, declaring that more stock was being grazed on the same areas now than formerly had been the case.

Mr. Barnes spoke in part as follows: During the grazing season which has just ended, the relations existing between the forest service and the stockmen using the forests have continued to be extremely agreeable. The few cases of discontent which may naturally be expected where there are more than 30,000 separate permittees grazing all classes of domestic animals over a region extending from the Canadian to the Mexican line are in a great measure due either to the misunderstanding of the policies under which the national forest areas are now being administered for grazing purposes, or else the natural inclination of the individual to object to any kind of supervision, even though it is meant for his own good.

### General Grazing Conditions.

We have just finished reviewing the annual reports from the forest officers covering the grazing on the 152 national forests of over eight million acres, and about two million cattle, sheep and goats and two million horses and mules during the grazing season of 1915, and with few exceptions these reports indicate that the stockmen have experienced one of the best seasons of the last decade.

Taking the country covered by the national forests as a whole with the exception of the extreme southwest in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and the western part of Montana, where the summer rains were rather above the normal, an unusually dry season was experienced. In most parts of the northwest, there was one of the long periods of rainless weather ever known in the history of the country, the reports stating that on an average no rain fell for a period of about 100 days over a large portion of the region.

With such conditions it was naturally expected that the livestock interests would suffer and that all of our reports indicate very clearly that the contrary was the case.

This is an intensely interesting matter, for a close study shows conclusively that while the rains were much below normal, and the feed was somewhat shorter than usual, nevertheless the forage that did grow was unusually good, and that the carrying capacity of the range, which not only put approximately as much weight into the stock as in previous years, but what was more valuable, it was hard feed and the animals stood up under trailing and shipping conditions in a most remarkable manner. Not only so, but our forest officers all state that the ranges themselves, while rather closely grazed for the full period, did not show signs of injury, and also the fact is clearly established that there was a closer utilization of every portion of the ranges than we have ever had before. Thus, what at first seemed like a very serious situation, which was to prove a most disastrous season for the range, has turned out to be the best one in years.

We are satisfied that this condition was in great part brought about by closer attention to their stock on the part of the permittees, owing to the fact that the drought conditions were going to bring injury both to the ranges and to the stock. This fact proves conclusively that where owners take sufficient interest and are alive to the situation, losses among livestock on the open ranges may not always be entirely eliminated, but certainly can be greatly reduced.

This too has been an unusually satisfactory year for the cooperation for which we have been striving, between the permittees and the service in the handling of their stock. The regulation which went into effect a year or two ago, by which the service undertook to cooperate with stock associations in the erection and maintenance of drift fences, improvement in water supply, building of stock trails, and the placing upon the ranges of more and better bulls has been extremely satisfactory. Under this regulation the associations on a number of the forests have erected many miles of drift fences which could not have been financed except for the cooperation brought about through this new plan.

The question of salting—which has always been a very live one on the open ranges, is rapidly being settled through these associations. Many of them are now purchasing the salt through the officials of the association who obtain it in large lots and contract to have it placed directly on the salting grounds, thus relieving the individual of all responsibility for the work. This has resulted in decreasing not only the per capita cost of salting, but also places upon each individual, no matter whether he grazes ten head or a thousand—his just share of the cost of salting his stock.

Again some of the associations have

taken upon the question of bulls in a very public spirited manner. On the Havas national forest in the state of Montana, and in several other forests, the bulls are the property of the association, purchased through the advisory board of the association, and placed upon the forest range under its direction. The question of bulls on the ranges has always been a burning one, and I am sure every cowman will appreciate the value of work of this sort, because it means an increase in numbers, a better distribution of the animals among the breeding stock, more calves, and what is still more important—a tremendous improvement in the quality of the steer output, and always quality means cash.

With the demand for most products as strong as it is and the range in most of the forests practically stocked to the limit of safety, it is not always possible to increase the permitted number, but we believe it is very possible to increase individual weight of every steer turned off the national forests, to such an extent that the total will add immensely, not only to the stockman's profit, but to the wealth of the nation. The thoroughbred sows no more grass than the scrub, weighs a good many pounds more when fat and sells for considerably higher price in the open market, whether on foot or on the block.

The forest service feels that the time is now ripe to adopt the slogan "The scrub must go," and the results obtained so far through this cooperation between the service and its permittees prove that we have made exceedingly good progress in starting him on his way, and as far as possible, we propose to continue these efforts until as far as the forest ranges are concerned—from one end of the range country to the other, the pure bred will reign supreme.

Our reports of prices received for meat animals, both mutton and beef, indicate that the prices, during the shipping season of 1915, were a fraction lower than in 1914, the increased weights of all animals more than made up for any deficiency in prices.

### Sheep and Cattle Grazed Together.

On several of our forests, the cattleman, realizing that there are certain classes of forage on many of the ranges which are not palatable to cattle, but are greatly grazed by sheep, have clubbed together to purchase small bands of sheep which they are now running on the same ranges used by their cattle, in order to utilize every possible acre. For many years the forest service has claimed and felt that the truth of the fact that in many ranges under proper restrictions, both classes of animals could graze and each do well. The attitude of these individuals in making investments in sheep to run upon the ranges with their cattle, proves conclusively that we have not been theorizing.

### Improved Conditions.

From every point, our reports tell of a constant improvement in the grazing conditions on the forest reserves, and a slow but steady increase in the numbers of stock authorized to use them. There has been at times some criticism of the forest reserve, that we were unnecessarily restricting the numbers of stock. These critics pointed back to the figures of the rainy days of the open range business as to the basis for their statements. We have recently gone into this question somewhat and find that, taking the forest areas by themselves, in nearly every instance we are grazing more livestock on them today than were grazed even in those days, and have proved conclusively that the reduction in numbers which undoubtedly has taken place in some of the western states has not taken place within the national forests so much as it has upon the open ranges adjacent to them.

### Federal Range Reserves.

Since the last annual meeting of this association the scope of the work of the forest reserve has been widened and its activities increased through congressional action, by which we have taken over the administration of two large open range areas used wholly for grazing purposes, for the purpose of carrying on a series of practical experiments covering the grazing of cattle upon the open range. These two areas, the Santa Rita in southern Arizona, consisting of about 50,000 acres, and the Jornada in southern New Mexico, covering 200,000 acres, were set aside some years ago by presidential proclamation, and turned over to the bureau of plant industry for such investigations into the plant life upon them as deemed advisable. These investigations having continued for several years with good results, it was deemed advisable to broaden the scope of the investigations by instituting a study of the use of the ranges by the livestock, and the work was placed in the hands of the branch of grazing of the forest service.

The work on the Arizona range has not yet reached a point where it is fully developed, but on the Jornada, we have everything running in excellent shape, with a little over 5,000 head of well bred cattle with which to carry on the various experiments.

### Interesting Problems on Grazing Cattle.

There are a number of interesting problems which every western stockman has to face that we hope to clear up through these experiments, which are carried out as they will be on such a large scale and with large numbers of cattle, must definitely settle some hitherto doubtful points. First among these, is the question of the number of acres of this class of range necessary to support a given animal during a year; the possibilities of the introduction of new plants; the reduction of losses from blackleg on the ranges through vaccination and other preventive measures; the development of additional water supplies through wells and rain tanks, thus allowing closer utilization of every acre of the range; and the rate of recovery while being used, of overstocked ranges.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 1, 1913.

M. D. Reynolds says:—This is to certify that I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism since 1894. Contracted the disease while working with a snow plow on the railroad. For several years I have been obliged to use crutches a great part of the time. Having used three boxes of the Meritol Rheumatism Powders, I have thrown away the crutches and am now almost fully recovered. It certainly has done wonders for me and I heartily recommend it. M. D. Reynolds. Prices 50c, \$1.00 Otwell Drug Co., exclusive agents.

Looking for a job? Try a Herald Want Ad.

## THORNBUR TELS MEANING OF 640 ACRE HOMESTEAD

University of Arizona Professor Discusses Law Recently Passed by the House at the Stockmen's Meeting.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 27.—What the Ferris 640-acre homestead law means to the stockman was explained in detail before the meeting of the American National Livestock association by Professor J. J. Thornber, of the University of Arizona.

### Professor Thornber spoke as follows:

The well known homestead act dates back to 1862, and was the offspring of eighty years of national experience in disposing of the public lands. It is recognized today as one of our greatest laws. It has given homes to millions of people and was the means of settling up the central and western states quickly and with a splendid class of home-builders. It encouraged thrift, industry and self-reliance in our citizenship, and has added materially to the wealth of the nation. It gave in round numbers 253,000,000 acres of land in parcels of 160 acres each to homesteaders during the forty-one years from January 1862 to January 1904. This does not include other means of disposing of the public lands, as grants, sales, timber claim acts, school section reservations, etc.

The homestead act was based on the sound principle that enough land should be given to each settler to enable him to build a home and live comfortably by his own labor. In selecting homesteads, settlers naturally picked out the best and most productive lands first, and this has continued for more than forty years. Some years ago, the homestead act was modified to include 320 acres of certain types of land. Since the amount of the kind of land that remained was considered necessary to support a family properly. This resulted obviously in more homesteads being taken and again the selective process continued, but it must be confessed, the picking was getting rather lean. With certain exceptions, there remains today a still less productive class of public land for homestead settlement.

Recent experience has shown that 320 acres of land of the kind that now remains for settlement is not enough to support an average family, and it is proposed in the Ferris stock raising homestead bill now before congress, to enlarge the homestead holding to 640 acres, or one section of land. It is also proposed to give those who have already homesteaded this less productive class of land permission to increase their holding to 640 acres. This, with a proposed classification of the remaining public lands, is in brief the substance of the Ferris land bill.

There still remains for homestead settlement, or other means of disposal, 300,000,000 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public domain. This land lies chiefly in the western and southwestern states. Water supplies cannot be developed to irrigate this land, and will continue to be so for many years to come, perhaps always, chiefly for stock-raising purposes.

For thirty-five years this land has been known as "open range." It has been grazed and over-grazed, in season and out of season, without any restriction whatever. The most valuable of the forage plants—the ones grazed most and closest by stock—have never been given opportunity

to recuperate periodically from long-continued overgrazing, except by accident, nor to mature crops of seed to keep at a maximum the stands of plants on the range. It has not been possible to give any thought to these important matters. Occasionally it has been the scene of strife from conflicting stock interests. Being public land it could not be fenced, leased or purchased, and it could be homesteaded only in very small tracts. It has been beyond the power of cattlemen and sheepmen, however much they might desire, to handle these grazing areas in a practical way, in order to get the largest grazing returns from the land, and to safeguard their investments in stock. Losses of stock on the range from starvation and other causes have been excessive.

The government has held this land for homestead settlement under conditions entirely impracticable, and in the meantime it has deposited alarmingly in its productive capacity. Under the deplorable conditions noted above, it is not surprising that the grazing capacity of this large body of land has decreased steadily from decade to decade, until today it is about one-half to one-third of what it was formerly. In the light of the successful management of the grazing lands of Australia, and also of Texas, through ownership, long-term leasehold and reasonable restriction, I cannot but condemn the wasteful and unscientific grazing methods that have been allowed to continue so long on the public domain.

The Ferris 640-acre stock-raising homestead bill is intended to encourage permanent settlement and home building on the better class of the above public domain grazing land. Stockmen in perhaps every community will be benefited to some extent by the law, since it gives to those who have already homesteaded grazing land in 160 or 320-acre lots a preference right over new settlers to increase their holdings to 640 acres.

All told, grazing land of the character that 640 acres will support a family comfortably will not be found in excess of 20 or 40 million acres, and the amount may fall considerably below this. However, the grazing lands, often inferior in quality, that will be taken up by those who desire to increase their present holdings to 640 acres will add 10 or 15 million acres to the above amount. We may reasonably expect, therefore, that upwards of 40 or 50 million acres of land will pass to private ownership under this act. This would leave perhaps 250,000,000 acres of grazing land of a still less productive character as yet unprovided for.

Under protection, many of these areas will yield two to five times as much forage as they now do, with a carrying capacity of twenty acres to the cow, and in addition, a safe margin.

Enough land should be given the settler to enable him with reasonable

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## A Fine Aid For Mother-to-be

We are all greatly indebted to those who tell their experiences. And among

the many times which we read about and are of immediate importance to the expectant mother, is a splendid external remedy called "Mother's Friend." This is applied over the muscles of the stomach. It is deeply penetrating in its influence. Mothers everywhere tell of its soothing effect, how it always puts in relief the stretching of cords, ligaments and muscles. They tell of restful comfort of child, peaceful nights, an absence of those distresses peculiar to the period of expectancy, relief from morning sickness, no more of that apprehension which so many young women's minds become burdened. It is a splendid help from mothers that are real inspirations. Write today.

## Growth and Success

The steady growth that has characterized the business of this bank ever since its establishment thirty-seven years ago is the best possible proof of the successful manner in which it protects and serves its depositors' best interests. It is the largest bank in New Mexico and Arizona.

Whether your banking business is large or small you are entitled to the best banking service, and you will receive it at this bank.

**First National Bank**  
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO  
Capital and Surplus, Half a Million